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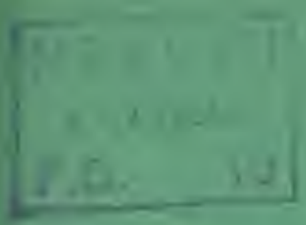

Rural District Council of Chanctonbury

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1961

ROSETTA C. BARKER, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

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PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE
(as at May, 1961)

CHAIRMAN

Lt.-Col. L.G.M. Keevil, O.B.E., T.D.

VICE-CHAIRMAN

G.J. Greenfield, Esq.,

MEMBERS

Mrs. M.E. Ashton
H.S. Baker, Esq.,
Capt. C.R. Batchelor
P.E.H. Chambers, Esq.,
Benson Coleman, Esq.,
Mrs. F. Dennis
G.E. Freelove Esq.,
J.S. Gardner, Esq.,
Mrs. G.F. Hoskins
F.H. Lucas Esq.,

Ex-Officio - W.J. Allfrey, Esq.,
(Chairman of Council)

---ooOoo---

STAFF OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health.

Rosetta C. Barker, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

* Chief Public Health Inspector.

C.A. Brace, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

+ Public Health Inspector

E.P. Clarke, C.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

ø Additional Public Health Inspector

C.C. Guy, C.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Clerical Staff

Miss M.L.Fry
Miss Bishop.

* Also Surveyor
\+ Also Deputy Surveyor
ø Also Assistant Surveyor.

- - - - - - - -oooOooo- - - - - - - -

'Phone
Shoreham-by-Sea 4242

Public Health Department,
St. Wilfrids,
Ham Road,
Shoreham-by-Sea.

October, 1962.

To The Chairman and Members of the
Rural District Council of
Chanctonbury.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1961, as required by the Public Health Officers Regulations.

Statistics: The Registrar-General estimated the mid-year population of the Rural District as 22,810 persons; that is 540 more than in the previous year.

The Census for 1961 shows a numerical increase of 2,362 which represents a percentage increase of 11.3 since the 1951 Census.

Births: The total number of live births was 375(337 in 1960 and the corrected birth rate was 18.69 as compared with a rate of 17.4 for England and Wales.

Deaths: There were 142 male deaths and 165 female deaths making a total of 307 from all causes as compared with 315 for 1960. The corrected death rate was 13.4 as compared with a rate for England and Wales of 12.0.The number of deaths of infants under one year was 5 (8 in 1960).

Main Drainage: During the year the Council's main drainage schemes continued to progress. Further headway was made with the scheme for Storrington and parts of Thakeham and Sullington. The pumping station for the main drainage of Castle Lane was put into operation in the early part of the year. Work commenced on the Small Dole scheme in June 1961 and on the scheme for West Chiltington, Nutbourne and Thakeham in August and on that for Ashington and Washington at the end of the year 1961. The Council also considered proposals for the main drainage of Coldwaltham and Watersfield and Amberley.

Reallocation of time of the Medical Officer of Health. In 1961 I made a request to the Council for a revision of my contract so that I would have more time for the ever increasing committments of a medical officer of health. A joint meeting of the authorities concerned took place at which an agreement was provisionally reached to revise my contract so that I would have more time for my District duties by being released from some of my County Council duties. The County Council confirmed that they concurred in the agreement. I was disappointed, however, that the District Council found themselves unable to do so.

Public Health Inspectors. The position in 1961 as regards time spent on Public Health Inspection duties by the Public Health Inspectors, who are also part time Surveyors, remained much the same. However I am glad to be able to report at the time of going to Press, that the Council have, following certain reorganisation, appointed a full time Public Health Inspector and this will improve the position.

I wish to express my thanks to the Members of the Public Health Committee for their support, to the officers of the other Departments and to the staff of my Department.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

ROSETTA C. BARKER

Medical Officer of Hea lth.

SECTION I - SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND STATISTICS

The Chantonbury Rural District comprises an area of 56,239 acres at the eastern end of the County of West Sussex. Running east and west through the district are the South Downs rising to a height of 800 feet. Two river valleys, the Adur and the Arun, cut through this range, the River Adur finding its outlet to the sea at Shoreham, and the River Arun at Littlehampton.

The district consists mainly of agricultural land, the chief industries being agriculture, and brick, tile and cement manufacturing.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in acres	56,327
Registrar General's Estimate of resident Population (mid-year 1961)	22,810
Rateable Value as at 31st December, 1960	£349,893
Rateable Value as at 31st December, 1961	£365,542
Sum represented by a penny rate ...	£ 1,480
No. of inhabited houses at 1st April, 1961 according to Rate Book	7,899

CENSUS, 1961

Population	23,212
Males	10837
Females	12,375

The population at the 1951 Census was 20,850(Males 9,469 Females 11,381) There is therefore a numerical increase of 2,362 (Males 1,368 Females 994) which represents an intercensal increase of 11.3 per cent.

VITAL STATISTICS

Mothers and Children

These are calculated on estimated mid-year Home Population of 22,810.

Live Births

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	199	146	345
Illegitimate	14	16	30
	213	162	375

L.B.R. per 1,000 population	16.4
L.B.R. after applying Area Comparibility factor	18.69
Illegitimate Live Birth % of total Live Births	8%

Stillbirths

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	2	1	3
Illegitimate	1	-	1
	3	1	4

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live Births and Still Births . 10.5

Total Live and Stillbirths

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	201	147	348
Illegitimate	15	16	31
	216	163	379

L.B.R. = Live Birth Rate.

S.B.R. = Still Birth Rate.

Infant Deaths (deaths under one year)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	4	1	5
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	4	1	5

Infant Mortality Rates

Total Infant deaths per 1,000 total live births 13.3

Legitimate deaths per 1,000 total legitimate live births 14.5

Illegitimate deaths per 1,000 Illegitimate live births 0

Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births) 13.3

Early Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births) 10.66

Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births) 21.1

Maternal Deaths (including abortion) NIL

Maternal Mortality Rate (deaths per 1,000 live and stillbirths) NIL

CAUSES OF DEATH

	Males	Females	Total
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	-
2. Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease	-	2	2
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic disease	-	1	1
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	2	4
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	10	3	13
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	4	4
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	3	3
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasm	20	15	35
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	-	1
16. Diabetes	-	2	2
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	12	25	37
18. Coronary Disease and Angina	18	19	37
19. Hypertension with heart disease	-	5	5
20. Other heart disease	16	25	41
21. Other circulatory disease	7	12	19
22. Influenza	2	-	2
23. Pneumonia	11	13	24
24. Bronchitis	18	5	23
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	3	4	7
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	1	1
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-	-
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	2	1	3
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	2	-	2
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	1	-	1
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	10	17	27
33. Motor Vehicle accidents	3	1	4
34. All other accidents	2	5	7
35. Suicide	2	-	2
36. Homicide	-	-	-
	142	165	307

Death Rate (Crude) per 1,000 population 13.4

Death Rate after applying Area Comparability factor. 11.1

Of the total of 307 deaths of Chanctonbury residents during the year, 130 occurred outside the District.

The deaths of 15 non-residents occurred in Chanctonbury during the year and were registered in the District. These deaths were transferred to the Districts in which the deceased had been resident.

The Area Comparability factor: This factor which is applicable to the live birth rate and to the death rate takes account of the age and sex distribution of the population, and its use enables comparisons to be made with the crude rate for England and Wales, or with the corresponding adjusted rate for any other district.

Below are listed certain statistics for Chanctonbury and the corresponding statistics for England and Wales for comparison.

	Chanctonbury	England and Wales
* Live Birth Rate	18.69	17.4
Infant Mortality Rate	13.3	21.4
* Death Rate	11.1	12.0

* Area comparability factor has been applied.

Infant Mortality.

Infant Mortality relates to the deaths of infants under one year of age.

In 1961 there were 5 deaths of infants under one year giving an Infant Mortality Rate for Chanctonbury of 13.3 as compared with 21.4 for England and Wales.

On page 10 is a table showing the age at which the infant deaths occurred and the cause of death. It will be seen that three of the deaths occurred within the first 24 hours, one at one day and one at three weeks.

Vital Statistics for the years 1947/1961 (inclusive) A table showing these will be found on page 11.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR.

	Death Classification	SEX	AGE AT DEATH									Totals
			Under 24 hours	1 day to 1 week	1 - 2 weeks	2 - 3 weeks	3 - 4 weeks	1 - 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 9 months	9 - 12 months	
1.	Prematurity	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
2.	Atelectasis of both lungs Prematurity	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
3.	Pulmonary Syndrome of Newborn	M	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
4	Pyo-pneumothorax Tracheo-oesophageal fistula	M	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
5.	Asphyxia & Cerebral Congestion loop of umbilical cord round neck of foetus at delivery.	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Totals		3	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	5

TABLE SHOWING VITAL STATISTICS - 1947/1961

Year	Estimated Population	LIVE BIRTHS			DEATHS			RATES		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Crude Birth	Crude Death	Infant Death
1947	19,790	180	181	361	102	125	227	18.2	11.5	28.0
1948	19,880	174	147	321	138	112	250	16.1	12.6	16.0
1949	20,100	179	171	350	124	144	268	17.4	13.3	37.0
1950	20,350	165	127	292	151	126	277	14.3	13.6	6.8
1951	20,880	151	152	303	124	141	265	14.5	12.7	29.7.
1952	20,920	156	136	292	118	132	250	13.9	11.9	13.7
1953	21,110	155	154	309	127	124	251	14.6	11.9	19.4
1954	21,570	151	141	292	126	137	263	13.5	12.1	10.7.
1955	21,550	124	141	265	136	144	280	12.3	13.0	30.2
1956	21,550	167	146	313	140	126	266	14.4	12.2	19.2.
1957	21,790	144	137	281	131	119	250	12.9	11.5	17.8.
1958	21,890	181	156	337	147	142	289	15.4	13.2	23.7.
1959	22,050	183	155	338	152	157	309	15.33	14.0	23.6
1960	22,270	169	168	337	151	164	315	15.13	14.14	23.74
1961	22,810	213	162	375	142	165	307	16.4	13.4	13 3

SECTION II

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following diseases are notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health -

Anthrax
Cholera
Diphtheria
Dysentery
Encephalitis (Acute)
Erysipelas
Food Poisoning (or suspected Food Poisoning)
Malaria
Measles
Meningococcal Infection
Ophthalmia Neonatorum
Paratyphoid Fever
Plague
Pneumonia, Acute Primary
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal
Poliomyelitis
Puerperal Pyrexia
Relapsing Fever
Smallpox
Tuberculosis
Typhoid Fever
Typhus
Whooping Cough
Scarlet Fever

Below are given the figures for notification of infectious diseases in the district during the year 1961:-

Erysipelas	2
Food Poisoning	5
Measles	534
Pneumonia	3
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	1
Scarlet Fever	7
Tuberculosis-Respiratory	2
Whooping Cough	73

Public Health Bacteriology. Speciments were submitted for examination to the Public Health Laboratory & reported on as below

Specimen.	Number	Organism	Results	
			Negative	Positive
Throat Swabs	19	C. Diphtheriæ	12	-
		Haemolytic Streptococci	2	14
		Vincent's Angina	12	-
Nasal Swabs	1	C. Diphtheriae	1	-
		Haemolytic Streptococci	1	-
		Vincent's Angina	-	-
Faeces	121	Pathogens	98	-
		Salmonella Typhimurium (food poisoning)	-	23

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATIONS IN AGE GROUPS - 1961

DISEASE	Under 1 year	1 - year	2 - years	3 - years	4 - years	5 - 9 yrs	10 - 14 yrs	15 - 24 yrs	25 - 44 yrs	45 - 64 yrs	65 and over	Age Unknown	TOTAL
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
Food Poisoning	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	5
Measles	6	28	47	52	56	277	55	11	2	-	-	-	534
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	1	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	7
Tuberculosis - Respiratory	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Whooping Cough	7	9	3	9	5	35	1	2	2	-	-	-	73
TOTAL:	13	38	50	61	62	320	57	15	5	4	2	-	627

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES - 1961

Infectious Disease	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apl	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Erysipelas	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	5
Measles	6	42	285	68	20	18	42	50	3	-	-	-	534
Pneumonia	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	7
Tuberculosis - Respiratory	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Whooping Cough	20	26	14	4	3	-	-	1	-	1	3	1	73
TOTAL:	27	70	301	73	23	21	45	51	4	2	6	4	627

SECTION III

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

The Public Health Act, 1936, deals with certain enactments relating to public health. Among its provisions are those regarding Sanitation and Buildings; Nuisances and Offensive Trades; Water Supply; Prevention Notification and Treatment of Disease.

Dustbins and Collection and Disposal of Refuse.

Collection of refuse takes place regularly in all parts of the district, weekly in the built-up areas, fortnightly in the less populated parts, and monthly in remote areas. Refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping at disposal places in Henfield, Washington and Steyning.

Dustbins are supplied and maintained by the householders.

Cleansing of Verminous Houses

During the year 3 houses were found to be infested with fleas and 2 with flies.

Inspection is made of accommodation occupied by prospective tenants of Council houses in order to ensure that furniture and other belongings are free from vermin prior to removal. No action was necessary in 1961.

Provision of Public Conveniences

The Council provides and maintains public conveniences in different parts of the Rural District. They are situated at Bramber, Pulborough, Henfield, Steyning and Storrington. All have wash-hand basins.

Offensive Trades There are no offensive trades situated in the Rural District.

Provision of Mortuaries

There is no public Mortuary in the Rural District. By arrangement with the respective councils bodies are received from Chanctonbury into the public Mortuary at Shoreham-by-Sea and the public Mortuary at Horsham.

During 1961 Shoreham-by-Sea received 18 bodies and Horsham received 5 bodies from Chanctonbury.

Public Swimming Baths, etc.

There are no pubic swimming baths in the district.

Conversion of Earth Closets etc. to Water Closets
(Section 47 P.H. Act 1936)

During 1961 contributions totalling £283 were made by the Council towards the conversions of earth closets etc. to water closets.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

No. of complaints received (requests for assistance)		228
No. of premises disinfested		161
Dwellinghouses disinfested	137	
Business premises disinfested	21	
Farms disinfested	3	
	161	

Quantity of bait used during the year ... ... 6 cwt.

Sewers were baited but no trace of rats found.

The Council's refuse tips were treated during the year.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

The work of the Department under this Act relates to sanitary and other arrangements for the health and comfort of shop workers.

Number of shops in the district	348
Number of inspections made	272
Number of contraventions	4

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

No applications have been received for licences under this Act during 1961.

There are no current licences under this Act in the District.

WATER SUPPLIES

Public Supply. The North West Sussex Water Board is the statutory water undertaker for the whole of the Chanctonbury Rural District since April 1st 1960, when the water undertaking of the Steyning & District Waterworks Company, Limited were taken over by the Board.

I am indebted to Mr. E.R. Griffiths, M.I.C.E.,M.I.W.E., the Chief Engineer to the North West Sussex Water Board for the information which follows regarding the public supply to the Chanctonbury Rural District.

The water supply to the Chanctonbury Rural District is obtained from the Harding Pumping Station (River Rother) from the boreholes at Smock Alley and Nutbourne, and in the case of Steyning, Bramber and Upper Beeding, from a borehole in the chalk at Upper Beeding (Steyning Pumping Station).

Regular bacteriological examination of the water is carried out and below is a table giving the reports on bacteriological examination of samples of water taken from the Board's supplies for the year ended 31st December, 1961.

None of the water is liable to plumbo-solvent action.

WATER SAMPLES - Bacteriological examinations

Type	Source	No. of Samples	% free from coliform types	% free from E. Col.
Raw water	Hardham	40	0.0	0.0
	Nutbourne	4	100.0	100.0.
	Smock Alley	13	100.0	100.0
Final water	Hardham	41	100.0	100.0
	Nutbourne	4	100.0	100.0
	Smock Alley	13	100.0	100.0
	Steyning	10	100.0	100.0
Distribution System	Service Reservioirs	147	98.7	100.0
	Domestic	84	96.5	100.0
	New Mains	115	85.2	100.0
	Other Samples	9	100.0	100.0

In addition to the samples taken by the Water Board, samples were taken by the Public Health Department and sent for bacteriological examination to the Public Analyst. The reports were all satisfactory.

Below is a summary showing the population of the various parishes together with the number of houses in each with a public water supply (these numbers are approximate)

Parish	No. of houses connected to main	Estimated Population supplied.
Amberley	196	425
Ashington	490*	1344
Ashurst	96	254
Bramber	164	585
Coldwaltham	209	554
Henfield	1042	2898
Parham	73	189
Pulborough	972	2660
Shermanbury	137	414
Steyning	931	2760
Storrington	926	2678
Sullington	415	1196
Thakeham	359	1095
Upper Beeding	831	2367
Washington	244*	702
West Chiltington	454	1322
Wiston	77*	214
Woodmancote	136	412

* Parish boundaries changed.

Water Extensions. The following have been laid during the year:-

Amberley
East Street ... ... 42 yds.

Ashington
New House Lane ... 255 "

Coldwaltham
Coldwatham Cross Roads 645 "

Henfield
Blackgate Lane ... 80 "
Station Road ... 40 "
Hewitts Estate ... 365 "

Pulborough
Link Lane ... 345 "
Thorn Common ... 500 "

Steyning
Middle Mead ... 140 "

Sullington
Thakeham Road ... 145 yds

Upper Beeding
Kings Barn Lane ... 280 "

Washington
Hampers Lane ... 35 "

West Chiltington
Monkmead Lane ... 100 "
Rambledon Park - Estate ... 261 "

Woodmancote
Holmbush & Clappers Lane ... 1100 "

Private Supplies

There are approximately 200 houses in the District which are not supplied by a public water supply.

. . Samples of water from private supplies were submitted for bacteriological examination to the Public Health Laboratory service during the year.

18 samples taken from 7 different supplies showed the prescence of Bact. coli (type I) in varying numbers.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

During 1961 the Council's Main Drainage Schemes continued to progress.

Also in 1961 the work of connection of existing properties to the sewer was carried out in the parishes of Henfield, Pulborough and parts of Bramber where the main drainage schemes have been completed.

A total of approximately 170 connections were made in these parishes during the year.

Cesspool Emptying and Disposal.

This still presents its problems.

There are still approximately 4,000 cesspools in the Rural District because, while some are being discontinued as a result of connections to sewers, unfortunately others are being installed in areas of new development where main drainage schemes do not yet exist; I would add, however, that this development is taking place where main drainage schemes are proposed and so the intention is that connections to main drainage will eventually be made.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

This Act requires registration with the Sanitary Authority of all premises where such fillings as are specified by the Act are used. The Act is designed to secure the use of "clean" filling materials in upholstered and other articles which are stuffed or lined.

One factory in the district is registered under this Act for the use of rag flock.

Number of inspection made 7

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

and

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951

Section 47 and Section I respectively of the above mentioned Acts, provide for the removal to suitable premises of persons who

(a) are suffering from grave chronic disease, or, being aged infirm or physically incapacitated, are living in insanitary conditions, and

(b) are unable to devote to themselves, and are not receiving from other persons proper care and attention.

Unfortunately it was necessary for your Medical Officer of Health to obtain under Section I of the National Assistance Amendment Act, 1951 a Magistrates Order for the removal of 2 persons in need of care and attention during the year

Mrs. A was admitted to North View, East Preston (an old Peoples Home) under a Magistrates Order in March, 1961. She was a little difficult at first but was settling in the home. Your Medical Officer of Health received reports on her condition from the Home and visited here twice during the first three weeks. On 4th April Mrs. A was not so well and died in the early hours of 5th April, 1961.

Mrs. B. was admitted to North View East Preston in August, 1961 and settled very nicely in the Home. Your Medical Officer of Health visited her during the first three weeks and recommended the Council to make application to the Magistrates Court for an extension of the Order for a period of 3 months.

Mrs. B continued to enjoy life at North View and your Medical Officer of Health has visited her on several occasions.

In December, 1961 the Order was again extended for a further 3 months.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.

No. of factory chimneys in the district ...	4
No. of observations made	49
No. of notices served	Nil

Routine observations were made throughout the year of one factory chimney. From time to time consultations took place regarding methods of stoking and the type of fuel being used.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

Two complaints were received during the year and investigated. One was of noise alleged to arise at dairy premises and the other at tile works.

Informal action resulted in some amelioration of the condition.

THE CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, has two main parts. Part I introduces a licensing system, to be operated by the local authorities for the regulation of the establishment and operation of caravan sites. It deals solely with caravan sites. Part II, on the other hand, amends the law relating to town and country planning generally and not only to caravan sites.

The Act requires that before a site licence can be granted to an applicant planning permission for use of the land as a caravan site must have been obtained. If the applicant is entitled to the benefit of planning permission the local Authority must issue a site licence within two months of the date on which the applicant submits the prescribed particulars. Section 22 of the Act however, provides that before a local planning authority grant permission for the use of a caravan site under Part III of the 1947 Act, they must consult the local authority having the power to issue a site licence for the land in question.

In pursuance of his powers under S.5(6) of the Act, the Minister has specified model standards with respect to the layout of, and the provision of facilities, services and equipment for, caravan sites or particular types of Caravan site.

In the District there are 30 individual caravans and 11 camping sites comprising 274 caravans.

During 1961, 10 Enforcement Notices or Discontinuance Orders were served in respect of caravan sites.

In 8 cases appeals were lodged. By the end of the year 4 of those appeals had been heard, one of which was successful; the decision on the other 3 had not been received by the end of the year.

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NEW LEGISLATION

The Public Health Act, 1961.

Part II of this Act dealing with building regulations will come into force on a date to be appointed by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government by statutory instrument.

The remainder of the Act (with the exception of S.49) came into force on the 3rd October, 1961.

Summary of work carried out by the Public Health Inspectors during 1961 in connection with this and other Sections of the Annual Report

Inspections under Public Health Acts.	4070
Inspections under Housing Acts	2066
Visits in connection with notifiable disease	47
Inspections in respect of rodent infestation	350
Inspections of factories and workshops	229
Smoke observations taken	49
Inspections under Rag Flock Act, 1951	7
Inspections under Shops Act, 1950	272
Inspections of tents, vans and sheds	540
Inspection of bakehouses	6
Inspection of butchers shops and slaughterhouses	364
Inspection of the ice cream premises	62
Inspection of dairies and milkshops	83
Inspection of Other food premises	285
Designated milk samples	25
Ice Cream samples	46
Water samples	56
Complaints received	80
Complaints found to be justified	57

No. of informal notices served under:-

Housing Act 1957	328
Food & Drugs Act	28
Public Health Act 1936	483
Factories Act 1937	2
Shops Act 1950	4

Statutory Notices

No. of Notices served	4
No. of Notices complied with ..	4

SECTION IV

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

This Act makes provision in connection with the following:

Composition and labelling of food and drugs.
Food unfit for human consumption.
Hygiene in connection with sale, etc., of food to the public.
Registration of premises and licensing of vehicles, etc., in connection with the sale of food.
Special provisions as to sale, etc. of particular food.
Milk and Dairies.
Provision and Regulation of Markets.
Slaughterhouses and Knackers yards, Cold Air Stores.

The Department has records of 253 Food Premises in the District where the following food trades are carried on -

Bakehouses (none underground)	5
Bakers Shops	3
Butchers Shops	18
Confectioners Shops	25
Fishmongers	5
Greengrocers	12
Grocers and General Provision Stores	69
Hotels and licensed premises	55
Premises registered for manufacture of sausages etc.	18
Restaurants and Cafes	43
Total:	253

Section 9 - (Examination and seizure of suspected food)

An authorised officer of a Council may at all resonable times examine any food intended for human consumption which has been sold or is offered or exposed for sale, or is in possession of, or has been deposited with or consigned to, any person for the purpose of sale, or for preparation for sale, and if it appears to him to be unfit for human consumption may seize it and remove it in order to have it dealt with by a Justice of the Peace.

No formal action was necessary during the year but requests were received from trades-people for examination of suspected food. Below is the list of foodstuffs found to be unfit for human consumption during the year and voluntarily surrendered.

	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Butchers Meat	13	3	8	-
Tinned Vegetables ...	-	-	7	2
Tinned Fruit	-	-	25	4
Tinned Meat	-	1	4	-
Tinned Milk	-	-	1	12
Fruit Juice	-	-	-	15½
Fish	-	-	7	-
Tinned Fish	-	-	-	8
Chicken	5	-	25	-
	19	2	15	9½

Food Complaints

During the year one complaint was received from a resident about food which was not considered by the purchaser to be fit for human consumption in that the food (a packet of cereal) was alleged to have a beetle in it. The matter was taken up with the firm concerned.

2 Complaints were also received about dirty milk bottles. These complaint was taken up with the firm concerned

Section 13 (Regulations as to Food Hygiene)

The Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960

The purpose of these Regulations, as their name implies, is to ensure hygienic methods in the preparation, handling, transport, etc. of food. Below is listed the Regulations of which there were contraventions during the year. The number of Notices served is shown at the side.

Regulation 6 (Cleanliness of equipment etc.)	2
" 8 (Food to be protected from risk of contamination)	2
" 14 (Sanitary Conveniences)	4
" 16 (Wash-hand basins to be provided)	1
" 19 (Facilities for washing food and equipment)	6
" 23 (Cleanliness and repair, etc. of food rooms)	12

Section 16 (Registration of premises for the manufacture and sale of ice cream and of sausages, etc.)

This Section provides that no premises shall be ~~registered~~ used for the sale, or the manufacture for the purpose of sale, of ice cream, or the storage of ice cream intended for sale, or the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale, unless they are registered under this Section for that purpose by the Local Authority. In the district, the registrations under this section are as listed below :-

(a) Premises registered for manufacture of ice cream	Nil
(b) Premises registered for sale of ice cream	93
(c) Premises registered for preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale	18

Ice Cream Sampling

The 46 samples of ice cream submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Servi for Methylene Blue Test, were reported on as follows :-

Grade I	23
Grade II	21
Grade III	2
	46

Section 29 - (Milk and Dairies Regulations)

(a) Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.

The Department's register of distributors of milk and dairy premises shows the following entries :-

Milk Distributors..... 6

(b) Milk (Special Designation) Raw Milk Regulations, 1949-54.

(c) Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised) Milk Regulations, 1949-53.

"Pasteurised" Milk is required to comply with the Phosphatase Test for adequate heat treatment, and with the Methylene Blue Test for bacterial cleanliness.

"Sterilised" Milk is required to comply with the prescribed Turbidity Test.

"Raw" Milk is required to comply with Methylene Blue Test for bacterial cleanliness.

Examination of Milks

(a) For bacterial cleanliness and or adequate heat treatment

During 1961, Samples of milk were sent to the Public Health Laboratory Service for testing and below are given the results :-

		Passed	Failed
Pasteurised Milk	Phosphatase Test	15	-
	Methylene Blue Test	15	-
Tuberculin Tested (pasteurised) Milk ..	Phosphatase Test	2	-
	Methylene Blue Test	2	-
Raw Milk	Methylene Blue Test	11	3

(b) Biological Examination

23 Samples were submitted to biological examination for tubercle bacilli and for the brucella organism (the cause of undulant fever).

Reports:-

Tubercle bacillus 21 negative
In the other 2 cases the guinea pig died and so no result obtained.

Brucella organism 21 negative
2 positive (Ring Test)
Reports on 2 samples sent in December 1960 were also received; they gave a strongly positive Brucella Ring Test.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

There are no public slaughterhouses in the Rural District.

There are 3 privately owned slaughterhouses at present.

The Appointed Day for the Full Operation of the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations 1958 and the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958 is 1st January, 1963 and on that date the Slaughterhouse Construction Regulations are due to become fully effective.

Meat inspection is carried out regularly at the Slaughterhouses; on page 29 is a table showing the particulars of animals killed and below on this page is listed the causes of condemnation.

Generalised Oedema	1 bullock
Muscular Fibrosis	1 bullock
Icterus	1 sheep
Septic Metritus (acute) ...	1 sheep
Acute pneumonia (septic) ...	1 pig

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958

Applications for the renewal of licences"to slaughter or stun animals in slaughterhouse or Knacker's yard" were received from 9 persons.

These were granted.

Animals Killed at Slaughterhouses in the Rural District

Carcases and offal inspected and condemned in whole or part:-

	Cattle excluding cows.	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	307	-	104	402	599
Number inspected	307	-	104	402	599
All diseases except tuberculosis and cysticerci					
Whole carcases condemned	4	-	-	2	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	15	-	1	1	2
Percentage of no. inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis or cysticerci	6.2%	-	Less than 1%	Less than 1%	Less than 1%
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which somepart or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	7
Percentage of no. inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	1.1%
Cysticercosis					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by : refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised & totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with cysticercus	-	-	-	-	-

SECTION V

HOUSING

In relation to housing, Local Authorities have duties under the Public Health Act, 1936, and under the Housing Acts.

Under the Public Health Act, 1936, the main action taken as regards houses is in respect of Nuisances, that is the discovery and abatement of Nuisances. These are dealt with in Section III.

Other aspects of Housing are dealt with under the Housing Act, 1957, which is the principal housing act, and other relevant acts. Below is set out certain of the provisions of these acts and particulars of work carried out by the Department during the year.

HOUSING ACT, 1957

Part II deals with the provisions of securing the repair, maintenance and sanitary condition of houses.
Part III deals with Clearance Areas.
Part IV deals with the Abatement of Overcrowding.
Part V deals with the Provision of Housing Accommodation.

Part II

Section 3 (Duty of Local Authority to inspect district and keep records)

In accordance with this section, the following work was done -

(a) Number of houses inspected and recorded in accordance with the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932, with a view to action being taken under the appropriate legislation 458

(b) No. of inspections made 2066

Section 4 (Definition of Standard Fitness)

This Section enacts that in determining for any purpose of this Act whether a house is unfit for human habitation, regard shall be had to its condition in respect of the following matters, that is to say -

(a) repair
(b) stability
(c) freedom from damp
(d) natural lighting.
(e) ventilation
(f) water supply
(g) drainage
(h) facilities for storage etc. of food.

Section 17 (Duty of Local Authority to make Demolition or Closing Orders or to purchase house where no undertaking is accepted)

1. Number of houses in respect of which Demolition Orders made ... ... .Nil
2. Number of houses demolished (this includes houses the subject of Demolition Orders made in previous years) 1
3. Number of houses in respect of which Closing Orders made ... ... Nil
4. Number of houses voluntarily demolished 6

Section 18 (Power to make a Closing Order as to part of a building)

Number of Closing Orders made in respect of part of a building ... ... Nil

Section 27 (Closing Order - general provisions)

Number of houses or parts of houses previously the subject of Closing Orders, in respect of which the Closing Order was determined Nil

Part III - Clearance and Redevelopment

Section 42 (Power to declare an area a Clearance Area)

No area was declared to be a Clearance Area during the year.

Part IV - Abatement of Overcrowding

(Sections 76, 78 and 86)

Section 76 Number of overcrowded dwellings recorded at the end of 1961 2

Number of new cases added to register Nil

Section 78 No statutory action was taken in respect of overcrowding

Section 86 The following is a summary of the position at the end of the year

(a)	(i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of year	2
	(ii) Number of families therein	3
	(iii) Number of persons dwellings therein	17
(b)	Number of new cases reported	1
(c)	Number of cases relieved during the year	1

Part V. Provision of Housing Accommodation.

The table below shows the number of new houses erected and other premises converted to form new dwellings during 1961.

Parish	Private Enterprise	Local Authority	Total
Ashington	5	-	5
Bramber	18	-	18
Coldwaltham	4	-	4
Henfield	7	6	13
Parham	1	-	1
Pulborough	26	-	26
Steyning	10	-	10
Storrington	8	-	8
Sullington	3	12	15
Thakeham	14	-	14
Upper Beeding	3	-	3
Washington	3	-	3
West Chiltington	11	-	11
Woodmancote	1	-	1
	114	18	132

RENT ACT, 1957

Two certificates of disrepair were issued on 12.9.61 Proceedings were instituted by the landlord of the properties against the issue of the certificates. The matter was heard at Petworth County Court on 20.11.61 and a decision was given in favour of the Council.

HOUSING (FINANCIAL PROVISIONS) ACT, 1958

Under this Act grants can be paid at the discretion of the local authority for improvements, subject to a maximum grant of £400. These grants are available also for conversion of houses into flats.

24 applications for discretionary grants were approved by the Council during 1961.

HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959

This Act which came into operation in June 1959 introduces a new system of grants known as Standard Grants which are available towards the cost of providing all or any of the following amenities which it lacks:-

(a) a fixed bath or shower in a bathroom;
(b) a wash-hand basin;
(c) a hot water supply;
(d) a water closet in or contiguous to the dwelling;
(e) satisfactory facilities for storing food.

These grants can be claimed as a right subject to certain conditions. The amount payable is half the cost up to a maximum grant of £155.

During 1961 the Council approved 17 Standard Grants.

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NEW LEGISLATION, 1961.

The Housing Act, 1961 came into operation on the 24th November, 1961. The Act "introduces a new system of housing subsidies, and gives to local authorities extensive new powers for dealing with bad living conditions in houses let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family....."

SECTION VI

FACTORIES

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

District Councils have certain responsibilities in connection with general health and welfare provisions in factories. These differ according to whether the factory is a power factory or a non-power factory, i.e. whether mechanical power is or is not used.

In the case of non-power factories, the duties are concerned with the provisions relating to -

Cleanliness,
Overcrowding,
Temperature,
Ventilation,
Drainage or floors,
Sanitary Conveniences.

In power factories the only duty of the District Council relates to sanitary conveniences, the other health provisions being the responsibility of H.M. Inspector of Factories, who is also responsible in both types of factories for the requirements relating to provision and maintenance of suitable and sufficient lighting.

District Councils are also responsbile for enforcing the provisions of the Act relating to Outwork.

At the end of the year there were 117 factories on the Register - 15 non-power and 102 power factories.

Homework - Outworkers

Section 110 (List of Outworkers to be kept in certain trades).

Under this Section, occupiers of every factory and every contractor employed by any such occupier in the business or the factory, must keep in prescribed form, lists of outworkers employed in such classes of work as the Secretary of State may by regulations specify.

Details of the work carried out during the year are given on the following pages.

Prescribed particulars of the Administration of the Factories Act, 1937

PART I OF THE ACT

1. Inspections for purpose of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	15	33	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	102	196	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
Total	117	229	-	-

2. Cases in which Defects were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature S.3.	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilations S.4	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective Drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	2	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relative to outwork	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	-	-	-	-

Part VIII of the Act - Outwork

There is one Outworker in the district

APPRENDIX

SERVICES PROVIDED BY OTHER AUTHORITIES

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

The National Health Service Act, 1946, makes provision for the following Services :-

1. Hospital and Specialist Services (Part II of the Act)

The South West Metropolitan Hospital Board is the Authority responsible for the provision of hospital and specialist services in the area.

The Worthing Group Hospital Management Committee is responsible for the day to day administration of these hospital which serve the Chanctonbury District a nd are listed below

Southlands Hospital	.....	General Hospital
Worthing "	.....	" "
Littlehampton "	.....	" "
Swandean "	.....	(Infectious Diseases (Long Stay Cases
Zachary Merton"	.....	Maternity Hospital

Some of the hospitals adminstered by the Chichester Group Hospital Management Committee also serve the district.

2. Personal Health Services (Part III of the Act)

These are provided in this area by the West Sussex County Council. They are :-

1. The Care of Mothers and young Children.
2. Domiciliary Midwifery.
3. Home Nursing.
4. Health Visiting.
5. Vaccination and Immunisation.
6. Ambulance Service.
7. Prevention of illness, care, and after-care, of persons suffering from illness.
8. Home Help.

3. General Medical and Dental Service (Part IV)

The National Health Service Executive Council is the authority responsible for the purpose of exercising functions with respect to the provision of services under this part of the Act. The Executive Council operates from Chichester.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

The West Sussex County Council as Welfare Authority provides a Welfare Service for the Aged and for Handicapped Persons.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The West Sussex County Council in its capacity as Local Education Authority, is responsible for the provision of the School Health Service.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

This is one of the Personal Health Services and is provided by the County Council.

I am indebted to Dr. T. McL. Galloway, the County Medical Officer for the tables on this and the following pages giving details of poliomyelitis vaccinations and immunisations carried out in the Chanctonbury District during the year ended 31st December, 1961.

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

Return for Year endeding 31st December 1961.

	Children born 1943 to 1961	Young Persons born 1933 - 1942	Persons born before 1933 (not yet 40)	Others	Total
Initial Vaccination of Two Injections	417	130	292	16	855
Third Injections	399	106	435	49	989
Fourth Injections	1682	-	-	-	1682

DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS

Return for Year ending 31st December 1961.

	CHILDREN BORN IN YEARS							TOTAL
	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1952-1956	1947-1951	
DIPHTHERIA.								
Primary Injections	-	2	1	-	-	5	-	9
Reinforcing Injections	-	-	-	-	1	82	28	111
DIPHTHERIA AND WHOOPING COUGH.								
Primary Injections	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Reinforcing Injections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
DIPHTHERIA AND TETANUS.								
Primary Injections.	-	2	2	2	2	16	4	28
Reinforcing Injections.	-	-	-	-	2	66	16	84
TRIPLE ANTIGEN.								
Primary Injections.	112	117	31	19	14	32	4	389
Reinforcing Injections.	-	10	4	-	1	34	13	62
WHOOPING COUGH								
Primary Injections.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reinforcing Injections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TETANUS INJECTIONS.								
Primary Injections.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reinforcing Injections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-